IN THE CLAIMS

1	1.	(Currently Amended) A method of controlling at least a first window lifter motor
that clos	ses a f	irst window pane and a second window lifter motor that closes a second window
pane, comprising:		
1	(a)	detecting when the first window pane is approaching a fully closed position;
1	(b)	checking whether the second window pane is approaching the fully closed
position;		
1	(c)	moving the first window pane to an approximately closed position if the second
window pane is approaching the fully closed position; and		
ſ	(d)	moving the first window pane to the fully closed position if the second window
pane is not approaching the fully closed position wherein steps (a), (b), (c), and (d) are performed		
by a control module.		
2	2.	(Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step
of detec	ting c	omprises evaluating a signal indicating a rotational position of the first window
lifter motor.		
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3	3.	(Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step
of detec	ting c	omprises detecting whether the first window pane has arrived at an end zone
located directly before the fully closed position of the first window pane.		
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- 4. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the end zone covers approximately 4 mm before the fully closed position.
- 5. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of checking comprises checking whether the second window lifter motor is transmitting a blocking signal indicating that the second window pane is in an end zone thereof.
- 6. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the approximately closed position corresponds to a position where at least one of the first and second window panes contacts a corresponding seal with low force.
- 7. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

checking whether a third window lifter motor is transmitting a blocking signal when the first window pane reaches the approximately closed position;

starting a counter corresponding to a waiting time if the step of checking whether the third window lifter motor is transmitting a blocking signal does not detect a blocking signal; and moving the first window pane to the fully closed position and transmitting a blocking

signal when the counter has reached a predetermined value corresponding to the waiting time.

- 8. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising transmitting a blocking signal when the first window pane is moved to the fully closed position.
- 9. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of moving the first window pane to the fully closed position comprises pressing the first window pane against a seal until blocking of the first window lifter motor occurs.
- 10. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising checking whether a vehicle engine is running, wherein the steps of checking whether the second window pane is approaching the fully closed position and moving the first window pane to an approximately closed position are executed only when the vehicle engine is running.
 - 11. (Currently Amended) A window lifter control system comprising:
 - a first and a second window lifter motor,
- a first and a second controller that drive the first and second window lifter motors, respectively; and
- a first and a second sensor that respectively detect a position of first and second window panes associated with the first and second window lifter motors, respectively,

wherein the first and second controllers each comprise:

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a blocking signal generator that generates a blocking signal when at least one of the first and second sensors indicates that at least one of the first and second window panes is approaching a fully closed position thereof, and

a checking circuit that checks whether one of the first and second controllers is transmitting a blocking signal,

wherein the first controller causes the first window lifter motor to move the first window pane to an approximately closed position if the checking circuit detects the blocking signal from the second controller and causes the first window lifter motor to move the first window pane to a fully closed position if the checking circuit does not detect the blocking signal from the second controller wherein the fully closed position comprises a position where an upper edge portion of a window pane presses against an associated window seal.

- 12. (Previously Presented) The window lifter control system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the first and second sensors are Hall effect sensors that sense a position of a rotor of the first and second window lifter motors, respectively.
- 13. (Original) The window lifter control system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the first and second controllers each further comprise a counter, wherein the counter in the first controller delays movement of the first window pane to the fully closed position by the first

window lifter motor until the counter has reached a predetermined value corresponding to a waiting time.

- 14. (Previously Presented) The window lifter control system as claimed in claim 13, wherein each of the counters have waiting times, with respective waiting times corresponding to the counters in the first and second controllers being different.
- 15. (Original) The window lifter control system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the blocking signal generator generates the blocking signal when the first window lifter motor moves the first window pane to the fully closed position.
- 16. (Original) The window lifter control system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the first and second controllers control the first and second window lifter motors, respectively, by pulse width modulation.
- 17. (Original) The window lifter control system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the first and second controllers are connected to a bus.

18. (Previously Presented) The window lifter control system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the checking circuit and the blocking signal generator are integrated together to form a blocking signal checking and generating circuit.